

# TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

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## Heard at the National Capital

It is frequently remarked in political circles at the National Capital that the Democrats have changed their minds as to the propriety of a "full dinner pail" argument. In former years it was the practice of Democrats to decry that argument as sordid and selfish. Now however, since industrial activity has been largely restored as a result of the war, they are making the most of the prosperity argument. It is also noticeable that the Republicans have not changed their minds. They still insist that the full dinner pail is an essential end in the "pursuit of happiness," which is one of the fundamental rights of men. But Republicans insist that the full dinner pail shall be the result of normal industrial conditions and not a result of a foreign war, and they want the American voter to compare his condition under Republican laws with his condition under the Democratic tariff, before the war began. The Republicans feel confident that if they get the votes of all those who had empty dinner pails between October 1, 1913 and the time when war orders started the mills and raised the price of wheat, there will be no doubt of Republican success in November.

It is evident that the Democrats will overwork the prosperity argument to such an extent as to make themselves ridiculous and cause a reaction upon themselves. As an example of this may be cited a recent speech delivered by Senator Ollie M. James, Democrat, of Kentucky. Among other things Mr. James said:

"The Democratic party is proud of the achievements of Woodrow Wilson. He has brought prosperity and plenty to 100,000,000 Americans. He has given work to every willing hand in the country."

The trouble with that statement is that every school boy knows it isn't true and when the Democrats circulate the statement, as they evidently intend to do, they will cause resentment that will hurt own cause."

It is being freely stated about the capital that the administration was considerably disconcerted and disturbed over the fact that the Republicans on the naval affairs committee of the house filed a minority report embracing a more adequate program of national defense. The Republican members of the committee favored more scout cruiser and submarines, a wider scope in the matter of aviation and a more complete development of our naval defense. The minority report met the needs and demands of the navy much more adequately and this was what gave the administration its anxiety. In order to attempt to attain political prestige, this bill was crowded through the house before the Republican national convention, it is understood at the behest of the president, and the fact that the Republican members filed a minority report in favor of a larger navy, was what took the wind out of the chief executive.

There is considerable agitation and talk in the capital in reference to moving the clock ahead one hour in this country by national legislation, in order to get a "daylight day." Several of the countries in Europe have adopted this and the movement is getting quite an impetus in this country. Both labor and industry in various sections of the country have favored it. Some western member on the floor of the house, in speaking of the proposition said: "It would be a great thing for this administration possibly, if it went to work an hour or two earlier, it might accomplish something and not keep us here all summer while it marked time."

The Democrats frequently manage to combine their extravagance with pure wastefulness. An illustration of this was seen in Congress on June 1, when the Democrats caused a political speech by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to be printed in the Congressional Record twice.

Again the Democratic campaigners have crossed their wires. Some of

them have been asserting for several weeks that it was the Federal Reserve Banking law that restored prosperity. But Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo spoiled that argument by showing that the Federal Reserve system did not get into operation until after the upward turn in our industrial affairs. Now comes Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, with the declaration that the turn came early in 1914, and that the "advent of the war precipitated this development with unprecedented rapidity and to an unprecedented degree." The statistics of the Department of Commerce show that the upward turn did not come until September, 1914, one month after the outbreak of the war. Therefore by the process of elimination, we arrive at the conclusion that recovery from the hard times brought on by Democratic tariff legislation did not begin until after the war broke out, that it was the war that brought development with unprecedented rapidity and to an unprecedented degree, and that the Federal Reserve Law had nothing to do with it. The Republicans are certainly grateful to the administration campaigners for letting a little of the real truth leak out.

Consul General R. P. Skinner of London reports that the total value of declared exports from London to the United States during the first four months of 1916 was \$58,822,349, as against \$45,608,931 for the first four months of 1915. Wonder what they would have done to us had they been at peace and with a free trade Democratic tariff law on our hands?

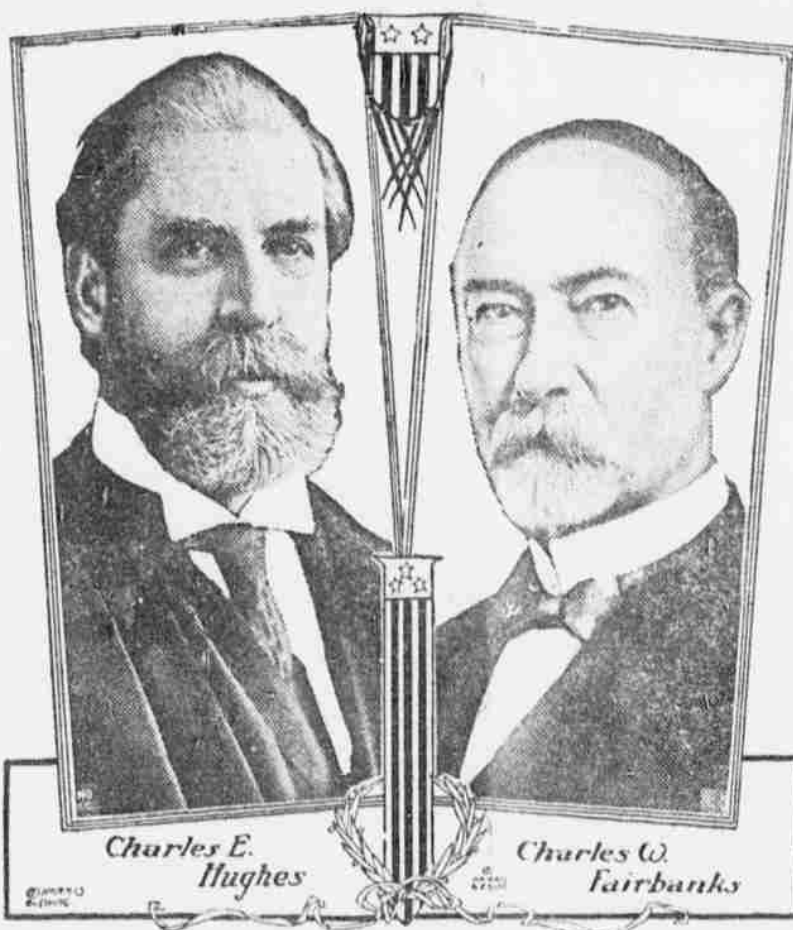
It costs about 10 cents a pound to produce copper. The normal price is about 12 cents so that there is ordinarily a profit of about 2 cents per pound. Of course the cost varies and changes the margin of profit, but this is a general average. Low copper brings from 27 to 30 cents per pound. Probably the cost of production has advanced 20 per cent, so that the average cost now is about 12 cents, leaving a profit of about 14 cents per pound. With profits 700 per cent greater than before the war, no wonder that there is great activity in the copper industry and great prosperity in communities producing this essential of modern warfare.

There is a great doubt whether American manufacturers will be permitted to import from Germany the dyestuffs so necessary to the continued operation of their factories in all branches. Yet the Democratic Congress refused to enact the protective legislation that must be had before American investors will establish dye plants. We continue, dependent upon some other country because President Wilson and his party believe that the protection idea is "an economic error." In the opinion of the schoolmaster, it is economic error for us to have dye plants of our own when we can buy cheaper somewhere else. But, fortunately the opinion of the American business man is to prevail in the 1916 election, and we shall have a real "America First" policy adopted, after which we shall have dyes "made in America," by American labor, financed by American capital.

Having overthrown the Civil Service law at every opportunity, and having filled the offices with as many Democrats as possible, it is to be expected that the Wilson administration will soon reverse its attitude and become an advocate of the principle of Civil Service Reform. An order may be expected almost any time throwing a protecting cloak around all those "deserving Democrats" who have been placed on the government pay roll.

The Springfield Business College teaches the two best systems of stenography in use,—Gregg Shorthand, and the Stenotype. Gregg is taught in more schools and studied by more students than all other systems combined. If you want to be a stenographer, write J. A. Taylor for facts about the courses, and for information about a position for every graduate.

## NOMINEES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY



## For Congressman, 14th District



HON. DAVID W. HILL.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., June 8, 1916.

To the Voters of the Fourteenth Congressional District:

A Cape Girardeau County friend telegraphed me yesterday that there was a rumor that I contemplated withdrawing from the Congressional race.

I may be defeated, but I will never withdraw—I am not a quitter. Furthermore, there is no earthly reason why I should withdraw. So far we have been unable to locate even one vote for one of my opponents in any one of eight counties, and my other opponent is in as bad fix in seven counties, while reliable reports from friends throughout the district claim that I will carry ten of the sixteen counties in the district over both opponents, and I hopefully expect to be nominated and elected. This withdrawal rumor can only be classified as a fake campaign story "made out of whole-cloth." The story has no foundation in fact.

I take this opportunity to caution voters in regard to campaign stories, especially those that would reflect upon any one of the candidates. If some one insists on doling out to you a story which would naturally injure my candidacy, I trust that you will ask him to put his story in writing, sign it and then you can mail it to me and I will promptly furnish you my answer, and then you can make up your mind as to its truth or falsity, and thus give me a chance to be heard, my "day in court." This would be common, ordinary, every-day justice to which every man is entitled, whether he be a candidate or not.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID W. HILL

## The Republican Party is Ready.

The expected has arrived. Charles Evans Hughes is the Republican candidate for President of the United States. Against his wish, without the slightest effort on his part to obtain the nomination, without an authorized leader working in his behalf, without an organization of any kind, with some of the most influential men of the country working against him, Charles Evans Hughes is made the unanimous choice of the representatives of the Republican party for the highest office in the land. It is a fact utterly without precedent since the rise of political parties in this country. Never before has the office sought the man with such persistency, never before has it had to overcome obstacles set up by the man himself or by the circumstances of his position. Nothing less than an overwhelming public sentiment in his favor could have accomplished this result; nothing less than a complete confidence in his ability, his integrity and his courage; nothing less than a profound conviction that Charles Evans Hughes was the one man fitted in every way for the present situation.

The development of this sentiment and conviction is not measured by weeks nor yet by months. It has been slowly growing in the minds of the people for a long time. Earnest men throughout the country, men, for the part, not connected with political activities—business men, professional men, farmers, workmen, all classes of citizens who have the interests of the country and of the party at heart, have been giving thought to the question of the candidate to be put forward by the Republicans at this time, and a year ago the trend of opinion toward Hughes was plainly discernible. The Globe-Democrat saw this trend then, and as far back as February publicly recognized it and approved of it.

There should be good reason for such unanimity of popular opinion, particularly so when it is uninfluenced by personal appeal or partisan passion; and there is good reason. The public became aware of the qualities and abilities of Mr. Hughes through his conduct of the gas and insurance investigations in New York in 1905-06. The popular approval at that time forced him into the office of governor of the state after he had declined the nomination for mayor of New York City. He did not seek the gubernatorial chair. Then, as now, he felt that the call for his services, if his services were desired, should come from the people without solicitation. He was bitterly opposed by certain strongly entrenched political and corporate interests, but the people would have no other. Nor were the people mistaken in their judgment. "No individual or group of individuals and no private interest will be permitted to dictate my policy," he said, when notified of his nomination for governor in October 1906. "I shall decide and act according to my conscience and as I believe the public interest requires." And when he became governor he did exactly as he said he would do. His administration was notable for its absolute independence of action. It was a continual battle against hostile interests far the public welfare, and his triumphant re-election, against all the powers that could be brought to bear against him, was one of the most dramatic and striking events in the history of American politics. His removal from the office of governor of New York to the higher position of justice of the Supreme Court if the United States in 1910 took him out of the field of political and executive activity, but he left a record as a public administrator of public good that impressed not merely New York but the entire country. So impressive it was, so remarkable in its quiet but determined aggressiveness, so just in its application of the law to all men with equal exactness, so filled with sympathy expressed in action for the down-trodden, so utterly undismayed by predatory opposition, so free from any indication of sinister influence, that it was not forgotten in the years of judicial retreat that followed; and when the time came to select a candidate for president possessing all the qualities that a Republican candidate for president should have, and who at the same should be free from the enmities or jealousies of factional bias, the party turned with an unparalleled unanimity to Charles Evans Hughes.

Such is the man whom the Republican party has selected for its standard-bearer. The Republican party is still the Republican party, proud of its record, convinced of the rightness of its cause, facing the future determined and unafraid. With a vigorous and irreproachable leader, with a vice presidential candidate, himself of presidential stature, one who has the confidence esteem of the entire nation with a platform that every Republican can support with ardor and sincerity, with a situation in federal administration that demands a change, there can be no doubt of the result. Mr. Roosevelt has shown by his offer to withdraw in favor of Mr. Lodge that the Republican party is satisfactory to him, and he has shown by his conditional declaration of the Progressive nomination that he is prepared to support the nominee of the Republican convention if his attitude on "the vital questions of the day" meet with his approval.

This disposition to relinquish the power he unquestionably holds in the interests of the unity of the Republican party merits, and will certainly receive, the approbation of the country. Mr. Roosevelt has shown by these acts the sincerity of his Americanism. Even his most devoted adherents, when the tumult of the convention has passed and they have arrived at a condition for calm thought, must have condemned a course that would have put personal feelings above every honorable consideration of the country's welfare. The time has come to put aside every thought that is not centered upon the national good. Politics should always be synonymous with patriotism, but never was the synonym more essential than now. No animosities should be permitted to have weight, no personal advantage should be allowed to influence; the sole question should be, what is my duty to my country? In answer to that question is to be found the guide to the action of everyone who believes in Republican principles, whatever party name he may give to himself.

The Republican party has spoken. It has no regrets and no doubts, and it looks forward to November with a firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people.—Globe-Democrat.

## A Fiddler's Contest

Colonel W. H. Harvey, president of the Ozark Trails Association, will give a fiddlers' contest at Monte Ne, Arkansas, the evening of July 26th, to which all the fiddlers of the Ozark mountains are invited. He will entertain them free of expense while at Monte Ne, and will give \$25.00 cash first premium or a \$25.00 fiddle to the winner as he may prefer. Also \$10 second premium, and \$5 third premium. Only Ozark mountain fiddlers will take part in this great feast of fiddle music; and no one will be allowed to enter who plays by note or who calls the fiddle a "violin;" or who makes his living by playing the fiddle. Col. Harvey would like to receive a letter from each one who expects to take part, but this is not necessary, as all fiddlers who come are eligible, will be cordially and hospitably received. It is proposed and planned to be the largest gathering of fiddlers that has ever occurred in the Ozark mountains. Col. Harvey is very fond of music on the fiddle and those who come with their fiddles are assured of a royal good time.

The Billings Times has been sold to F. M. Sullivan and Burgess Boles. They announce in their salutatory that both are Republicans but will run an independent paper. Guess that must be a joke about a Republican being independent. "There haint no such animal." And if they try it once the Republican bosses will mighty quick show them how not to try it again.—Ozark Democrat.